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(*b*) For eligibility for educational concessions from the State Governm nt the annual income of the parents or guardians of the applicants from all sources should not exceed Rs. 1,200 in the case of those studying in the pre-Matric courses and Rs. 1,500 in the case of these studying in post-Matric courses. The Gover ment have since issued orders raising the limit of income for pre-Matric c urses from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 with effect from 1962–63 onwards. In the ase oi Government of India scholarships, 'Means Test' is applied according to the rules laid down by the Government of India. In regard to other concessions such as provision of house-sites, etc., only poor and deserving Harijans are given these concessions.

Scheduled Caste candidates are eligible for all service concessions referred to above, provided they satisfy the requirements governing the concessions.

Appendix III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 267 on page 109.]

(*a*) There are 15 District Co-operative Central Banks with the Ma ras State Co-operative Bank at their apex and 96 Primary Land Mort age Banks with the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank at heir apex. The working capital of these banks as on 31st March 1962 was as foll ws :—

	(Rupees in lakhs.)
State Co-operative Bank	34,73 05
District Co-operative Central Banks (15) ..	45,81·24
Central Land Mortgage Bank	11,27·14
Pri ary Land Mortgage Banks (96) ..	9,20·79

(*b*) The worki g capital of the Central Banks consists of their share capital, rese ve fund, dep sits from public and borrowings from the State Co-operative Bank and Reserve Bank of India. The w rking capital of the Land Mortgage Banks consis s of their hare capital, reserve fund, borrowings by floatation of debentur s, temporary accommodation from the Government and Overdraft from the State Bank of India.

(*c*) The details regarding the am unt collected from each ource and interest paid thereon are indicated below :—

(1)	*State Co-operative Bank.* (2)	*District Co-operative Central Banks.* (3)	*Central Land Mortgage Banks.* (4)	*Primary Land Mortgage Banks.* (5)
	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
1 Share capital ..	2,50·43	459·34	29·59	61·98
2 Reserve Fund..	36·16	90·83	21·34	12·97
3 Other funds ..	19·98	75·18	..	2·88
4 Deposits .	740·80	12,40·04	..	..
5 Borrowings ..	24,25·68	27,15·85	135·00	..
6 Debentures ..	..	..	934·00	..
7 Other reserves	..	..	7·21	..
8 Loans from Central Land Mortgage Bank.	..	..	..	842·96
	34,73·05	45,81·24	11,27·14	920·79

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Central Banks.—The rate of interest offered on deposits by the Central Banks ranges from 3 per cent to 5½ per cent. The Reserve Bank of India lends to the State Co-operative Bank short-term funds at 2 per cent and medium-term funds at 2½ per cent for agricultural purposes. The State Co-operative Bank in turn lends to the Central Banks short-term credit at 2½ per cent and medium-term funds at 3½ per cent.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The rate of interest on borrowings ranges from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent.

(*a*) *Central Banks*—The funds obtained from the Reserve Bank of India through loans and from the general public through deposits are pooled and a uniform rate is charged on short-term and medium-term loans. The rates of interest charged to the ultimate borrower on short-term and medium-term loans by societies are 6·25 per cent and 7·2 per cent, respectively. Loans are advanced to members for non-agricultural purposes at a rate not exceeding 7·5 per cent

Land Mortgage Banks.—The rate of interest at which money is lent to the ultimate borrower is fixed at 2¼ per cent over the rate of interest paid on the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. Out of the margin of 2¼ per cent, 1¼ per cent is allocated to the Central Land Mortgage Bank and 1 per cent to the Primary Land Mortgage Bank. The present rate of interest charged by the Primary Land Mortgage Banks on loans issued to the ultimate borrowers is 7 per cent.

(*b*) The bad debts of the Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Central Banks as on 31st March 1962 are shown below :—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Madras State Co-operative Bank	..	1·13
(ii) Central Banks	..	12·26

There are no bad debts either in the Primary Land Mortgage Banks or in the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

The bad debts are generally due to business losses in non-credit societies and to the inability of some borrowers in credit societies to repay their dues due to failure of seasons. In some cases bad debts are due to inefficient management or mismanagement.